

THE CHRONICLE.

R. H. VAN DYKE, Editor.

Clarksville, Tenn., Aug. 15, 1885.

TERMS: \$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

SEPARATE CONVENTIONS.

It has long been the custom of the Democratic party in Tennessee, to hold a special convention to nominate its candidates for Supreme Judges, separate and distinct from the one which nominates a candidate for Governor.

This course was very natural inasmuch as the election of the Judges comes off three months prior to that of Governor. It was very proper because a convention to nominate Judges should be composed of more lawyers and fewer politicians than those that nominate Governors, and it is desirable to remove as far as possible the intrigues and wire workings, usually characteristic of a purely political convention, from a body that meets to nominate candidates for our highest court.

Then too, men who are selected to occupy judicial positions should not be hampered by the platforms and party measures on which a candidate for Governor is expected to make his canvass.

In short, the separate convention idea sprung from the same reason that inspired the founders of the constitution to provide for separate elections. The Supreme Judges must be chosen without that excitement and hurrah which enters into the election of an executive officer.

There is certainly no reason at this juncture why the custom of holding two conventions should be departed from. With the factional and scrupulous feelings that pervade the politics of the State its observance is more necessary now than ever.

But just now comes the Nashville American, posing as the party organ and claiming to be the card in all things that pertain to party management, and says there is to be an innovation on this time-honored custom, that next year there will be only one convention. What is the object of this movement on the part of the machine? Can it be shown that it is any way necessary for the good of the State or the party? It is simply and plainly, as we have said before, in order that the machine may capture the candidates.

The CHRONICLE has no ticket made out for the Supreme Judges, not even one pet candidate whose interest would in any way affect its policy. No gentleman has ever said to us that he was a candidate for Supreme Judge and we have seen no authorized announcements of candidates for these positions. One or two well known lawyers who have been spoken of in this connection would, in our opinion, be good men in such places. All we desire is to see the bench filled with capable and incorruptible men, vigorous men of sound working capacity and sound legal acumen.

It will, of course, be expected that a Democratic convention select Democratic candidates. Further than this, politics should not enter the convention. The local questions that have divided Tennessee Democrats should in no way be considered. We will not oppose a candidate for Supreme Judge because he has differed with us on any of these questions.

But we seriously object to the machine manipulating the convention at its pleasure. The machine wishes to fill the bench with a set of men who will be its tools and who will render decisions at the dictates of its organ. It is to this end that the American has sprung the one convention idea.

One convention, and such a one as is assembled for general political purposes, will be more easily controlled and more apt to do its bidding.

The CHRONICLE will fight the one convention idea as it fights everything in which the machine displays its cloven foot. We contend for the old way and the good way and all we look to is the interest of the State and the people thereof.

LANCER AND SPEAR.

The Tobacco Leaf kindly informs us that "a lance is a spear and a spear is a lance," and thinks we should oppose no capacious objection to the terminology it employs. Our most esteemed contemporary can call the moon a green cheese or swear that Cent de Lion was a pig sticker, if such assertions suit its pleasure. This is a free country in which every man and newspaper has a right to make an exhibit in any manner and as often as he or it pleases.

The Leaf has no doubt, been consulting Webster's dictionary and found therein these two words given as definitions of one another. But in spite of the learned lexicographer, we insist that the terms are by no means interchangeable.

The knights of old carried the lance, the common foot soldiers were mainly archers or spearmen. To say that Roland at Roncevalles was armed with a spear would be to degrade the dignity of that renowned hero, and the gallant knights, who are to contest at the cave on the 25th, would suffer a like degradation by having their weapons so designated.

The intelligent reader will please remember that all this is stated for the benefit of the Tobacco Leaf. Our contemporary should keep on hand some good work on English synonyms, and refer to it before it puts too much faith in "your Uncle Noah Webster's" definitions.

This Chronicle shows too much bad temper of late, which indicates that the Greenwood prayer meeting is out of order.—Democrat.

Bad temper? Why bless your soul, the CHRONICLE was never in a more pacific mood than it has been for the past few weeks. We are in a good humor with all the world including our dear kangaroo contemporary. The Greenwood prayer meeting is all right and will consider the case of the smart editor of the Democrat. The CHRONICLE is authorized to invite him and his staff to attend.

PLEASE EXPLAIN.

The Democrat seems to insinuate something more than its insinuations that the CHRONICLE is truckled to the Hon. Frank Wilson. We have been trying to get it to say plainly what it means and again ask it to do so.

As for the alleged fawning we did at the feet of Mr. Wilson a re-statement of what passed between that gentleman and this paper will show.

The CHRONICLE asserted that "Patrician Frank Wilson's friends are grooming him for a race for Supreme Judge." Mr. Wilson, published a denial that he was a candidate for the said race, saying "I have made this statement to gentlemen under great stress of the Clarksville editor." To this the CHRONICLE replied, "We are not in the habit of inquiring of every man we meet the purport of his last conversation with the distinguished gentleman from Sumner." This was not intended for flattery and we don't suppose any body so understood it.

The Democrat will please state what purpose it supposes we had, or what policy it thinks we served, in the alleged change of front to Mr. Wilson.

The favorite pose of the Nashville American is that of the subversive organ with no opinions of its own but promulgating those principles the party has put forth. The following is an extract from one of its recent editorials:

Let it be distinctly understood once, for all, that the political opinions of the American people are not the opinions of the Tennessee Democracy, as fairly enunciated in party conventions.

There are few Democrats in Tennessee who would admit that a party convention has ever declared for a civil rights railroad convention. Yet this is the way the American interprets the commission clause in the last platform, and that is what the above paragraph has reference to. The American serves the machine, not the party.

The Democratic convention in Kentucky declared in favor of a new constitution but the proposition was voted down when it came before the people. This is true notwithstanding that Kentucky is overwhelmingly Democratic and only one Republican was elected to the State Senate. Mr. John Vorhees could speedily order the whole State turned out of the party for this shameful disregard of the party platform.

On the fourth page of our kangaroo contemporary, in a line to itself, will be found the letters "N. U. L." These cabalistic initials stand for "Nashville Newspaper Union," the name of the concern that set up the patent outside. The name of the very smart editor is found at the head of the first column on the 24 page. The name of "the staff" does not appear. We insist that "the staff" be given a showing.

The Democrat would have told more about its proprietorship if it had stated who now holds those notes that were given for its purchase and how they are secured. Of course this is none of our business or the public's business, but the Democrat has so much to say about the cases that led to a change of editors of the CHRONICLE, it ought to be willing to tell the whole truth about what led to similar changes in the Democrat and who are the real editors and owners of that paper.

A soft voice is an excellent thing in woman, but a loud pitched nasal accent from one of the fair sex is worse than a hand organ. It is entertaining to listen to well attuned feminine tones no matter if they express "soft nothings." But those cackling creatures that squeak out nonsense in family syntax, in the street, in the orthodox—They give a fore-taste of the shriek to the man of refined nerves who is forced to listen to them.

The American and the National Review are both mad with the State papers for opposing an agitation of the race issue. The Review howls through two or three columns because a little paper down in West Tennessee said the darkeys smell bad, and the American says that the editors who don't agree with it on the race question are "amateurs" and "fluent dunces."

It was the very smart editor who got off that washer-woman production in last week's Democrat. It didn't appear in the Baltimore attachment, and we couldn't credit it to "the staff." It was the able editor all over. Whenever anything in that style appears in our kangaroo contemporary, you may safely set it down as coming from the editor.

Some half educated people with scarcely any of the instincts of good breeding, catch on to the strained usages of fashionable society, observe them to their discomfort, and immitate themselves away to the moon. Did you ever notice it?

The New York World having completed its pedestal fund has undertaken the "equally popular and patriotic work of erecting a monument over the remains of Gen. Grant in Riverside Park."

The Courier-Journal in the last campaign occupied the identical attitude of the CHRONICLE towards the railroad commission. We will publish extracts from that paper next week to prove the assertion.

While the usual price of all other fairs is 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children, ours with double the amount of attractions is only 25 and 10 cents the latter being the price paid daily by visitors to the Cave when there are no other attractions. Please remember this, and oblige Yours truly,

G. H. SLAUGHTER.

Cham Executive Committee.

Aug. 15, 1885.

Tobacco Leaf and Democrat please copy.

The subject of "Savage Disposal in Cities" is one of the most important which the possible approach of cholera brings to public attention. Dr. J. S. Billings, U. S. A., has written an eight page article for Harpers Magazine, in which is compressed a plain, simple account of the present knowledge of epidemic disease, and the preventive methods now thought to be best, in connection with city sanitation. It will appear in the September issue.

The catalogues of the Stock Show are now ready for distribution.

STILL HAVING ON THE RACE ISSUE.

It was hoped that after the Nashville American had been so severely rebuked by the country press for agitating the race issue, that it would let its troublesome question rest, but in its Tuesday's edition it came out with another long editorial in which it "insists on the railroads being compelled to carry out the plain provisions of the Tennessee law in favor of separate cars and equally good accommodations for black and white."

In its usual style the American proceeds to apply abusive epithets to those who disagree with it on this subject and says: "A fluent dunces on an ambitious amateur occupying an 'Independent' editorial chair in Tennessee may affect to sneer at the bad effect upon both races of disregarding the law."

The American's separate car idea is impractical, and then the negroes say they would not accept such a discriminating segregation. The separate car plan could not be applied to sleepers where the contact of races would be closest and most disagreeable, and the principle involved must necessarily go beyond railroad trains and reach into hotels and theaters.

The question was at rest in Tennessee and would have continued so but for the American's untimely agitation.

The "machine," the Nashville American and its company of six or seven country parties, wants the candidates for the Supreme Judges to be selected by the party platform; in other words, wants them to decide before election that a railroad commission of the "machine" make its constitutional and needed in Tennessee.—Smithville Watchman.

Principally about ourselves.

The Clarksville Chronicle has entered the 53rd year of its existence. The Chronicle is, perhaps the oldest paper in the State, and is certainly one of the best.—Jackson Whig.

The venerable Clarksville Chronicle has entered upon its fifty-third year and claims to be the oldest paper in the State. Like wine, it improves with age. It is one of our best exchanges, and we heartily congratulate its publishers on its vigorous usefulness and popularity.—Milan Exchange.

The Clarksville Chronicle has just completed its 52nd year. It was established in 1833, and is, we have no doubt, the oldest paper in Tennessee. It has always received a liberal support from the public, and today has a more remunerative and ardent consistency than ever. Papers without merit are apt to die early or change proprietors often, because the people won't support them. The Chronicle is one of the best of our exchanges, and the people of Montgomery county advertise their own intelligence and appreciation of a good thing when they sustain that excellent paper.—Pittsfield Observer.

The Clarksville Chronicle, with last week's issue, enters upon its 53rd volume. It has been published for fifty-three years without interruption. The paper first appeared in 1833, but there were some irregularities in its publication up to the time its present numbering of volumes began. The Chronicle claims to be, and we expect the claim is just, the oldest paper in Tennessee. During all of this long life this most excellent paper has never lacked a good support, and it claims to be more vigorous and in a better fix to-day than ever before in its long history. It is a straight-forward, Democratic paper, with no subservience to bosses, rings or machines.—Mar-freedom News.

FARMER'S REUNION AND STOCK SHOW.

To the Chronicle:

For the benefit of visitors who wish to avoid the usual rush at the gates, tickets will be placed on sale at the following places as early as Monday Aug. 24th: At Crumman & Howard's grocery, Clarksville, with Mrs. Collier, Keeper of upper Red River bridge and at St. Bethlehem.

Every person wishing to enter the Cave grounds must have tickets, the cave keepers will have positive orders to admit none without them.

Season tickets to the Cave will not be recognized on the two days of the Stock Show, as the association has purchased exclusive rights to the entire grounds during this time.

Persons who may from any cause be at the Cave, or within the grounds before the cave keepers are stationed, should supply themselves with tickets, or money to purchase, as they will be called upon by the Police guards before the gates are opened to the public, and will be required to pay, or leave the grounds. This applies to all classes, thosejourning at the Cave, owners of privileges, stock men, and others.

Since our expenses will necessarily be very heavy, probably from \$800 to \$1,000 including premiums and since this large amount must be made by admission fees, or paid out of the pockets of a few individuals who have united to inaugurate the reunion and show solely for the public good, and the general enjoyment of all. We know that no honorable person will wrong the subscribers to pay up. W. S. Gordon followed, pledging that the road would not turn to any other point than that leading from Clinton to Princeton would be completed as soon as it was possible to do so, and if all due calls should be paid up at once. Major McKee said he was ready to begin the grading from Cerulean to Princeton if past due calls are paid. Here Messrs. Gordon and McKee said that if all past due calls are paid right away, the work of grading the balance of the road from Cerulean to Princeton would begin without delay. The time at Princeton, and be prosecuted to Cerulean. The vote was taken and the proposition accepted unanimously with cheer.

Col. Gordon returned thanks for the good spirit shown, and the meeting adjourned.

Every man to the collector! No delay. The road is assured.

A prominent citizen of Jones county, Miss., who stood high in the church, made a visit to Meridian recently, and upon his return told his neighbors he had seen ice manufactured in that town with the thermometer standing at 78°. It soon became a settled fact in the minds of the members of the church that Brother Black had committed the sin of making ice in the summer. He was accordingly preferred against him, and a committee of church members was appointed to visit Meridian and convict the erring brother of lying. They went, saw the ice manufactured, and returning home so reported to a meeting of the church, and there a vote of astonishment on the faces of the assembled brethren soon gave way to one of indignation and Brother Black and the entire committee were inconspicuously expelled from the church.—Times Democrat.

Our Streets.

It seems in bad taste to criticize any attempt on the part of the Board of Aldermen to improve the condition of our streets, now that they have just begun to work a little on them, when for so long a time they have been in such bad condition and no effort at all made to improve them; but it is not only the opinion of one or two, but of many men with whom I have talked that the mud, sand and rocks they are now putting on the streets is very poor material, and is money thrown away. Now if they would put down gravel they could not do better but to pay for gravel and have one half sand and the other half gravel. The increase in railroad mileage is a very poor economy, and the mystery is why do they not use the gravel rather than the stuff they are now handling. It may be true gravel would cost a little more, but in the end would cost twice as cheap.

C. S.

CAVE NOTES.

To the Chronicle:

We are more convinced every day of the virtue of the Cave air, every one is benefited who goes. The yard is about filled with camps, but every lady with a sick child shall have a lodging if we have to divide off the ten-penny alley into rooms. Dick Caldwell, Carter Broadbent, Elijah Blackman and David Rudolph are roosting in the alley, it really the best place to sleep about the Cave.

Judge Tyler bought a lot Monday and commenced building right away. Good crowds every day; about twenty lots have been spoken for.

J. M. RICE.

The Kentucky Sunday School Convention of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, meets at Mayfield, Aug. 24th and continuing three days. Reduced rates have been secured on return tickets. A good programme is arranged. Speakers from other States are expected. All schools are earnestly requested to send delegates, two or more, if desired from each town. Send names of delegates to G. T. Webb of Mayfield, Ky., and he will select lodgings for them. Delegates should bring Bible and Gospel Hymns.

Mr. J. W. Blackford, who has just completed the census of the scholastic population of the 16th district, informs us that it is 166.

THERE was a fine rain through the center of district No. 16, Monday.

Deaths of Judge Garland.

The following dispatch from Lynchburg, Va., tells of the death in that city of Judge J. S. Garland. He was the father of the late Hudson Garland, a well-known member of the Clarksville bar in years gone by, and the grandfather of Mrs. Bettie Garland of this city.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Aug. 9.—Judge J. S. Garland, probably the oldest lawyer in the world, and it is believed, the oldest member of the Masonic fraternity in the United States, died at his home in this city last night, at the age of 83 years. He served as a volunteer in the war of 1812, and was twice elected to Congress. During Jackson's administration he was a warm friend of the President, and made a notable speech in defense of the latter in the House, for which Jackson thanked him. He was a member of the Virginia bar for nearly twenty years, and Judge of the Corporation Court for fifteen years. He has been a member of the bar on the bench seventy-three years, having only retired in 1883, when in his ninety-second year, and after he had been totally blind for some time. He was taken very ill of pneumonia. He grew worse, and on Thursday morning Dr. Anderson and Carr were called to attend to him. He died at 10 o'clock, and was pronounced dead, and laid out for the grave. About an hour afterward those in attendance were astonished to find that the deceased had opened his eyes and drank of water. The water was given him, and in a short time he breathed freely, although he still seemed in a dying struggle. He was taken to his room, and he lived for some time, but he never spoke after that time.

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Progress of Railroad Building in the South. The development of the railroad interests of the South during the last five years has been very rapid, despite the arbitrary commissions established in several of the Southern States. That these commissions have restricted railroad building in the South amounts to no question. Fortunately, not only for the railroads, but for the best interests of the South, there is a growing opposition on the part of the people to the unjust railroads laws that have been forced upon several States by the politicians. When these laws are abolished more active railroad building will be the result. The increase in railroad mileage in the South from December 31, 1880 to December 31, 1884, is shown by the following figures:

	1880.	1884.
Alabama	1,822.25	1,840.00
Arkansas	2,067.50	1,983.00
California	2,067.50	1,983.00
Florida	1,822.25	1,840.00
Georgia	2,067.50	1,983.00
Illinois	2,067.50	1,983.00
Indiana	2,067.50	1,983.00
Iowa	2,067.50	1,983.00
Kentucky	2,067.50	1,983.00
Louisiana	2,067.50	1,983.00
Mississippi	2,067.50	1,983.00
Missouri	2,067.50	1,983.00
Nebraska	2,067.50	1,983.00
Nevada	2,067.50	1,983.00
New York	2,067.50	1,983.00
North Carolina	2,067.50	1,983.00
Ohio	2,067.50	1,983.00
Oklahoma	2,067.50	1,983.00
Oregon	2,067.50	1,983.00
Pennsylvania	2,067.50	1,983.00
Rhode Island	2,067.50	1,983.00
South Carolina	2,067.50	1,983.00
South Dakota	2,067.50	1,983.00
Tennessee	2,067.50	1,983.00
Texas	2,067.50	1,983.00
Vermont	2,067.50	1,983.00
Virginia	2,067.50	1,983.00
Washington	2,067.50	1,983.00
West Virginia	2,067.50	1,983.00
Wisconsin	2,067.50	1,983.00
Wyoming	2,067.50	1,983.00
Total	29,657.00	29,645.00

In forty years Maryland has increased her railroad mileage only 42 miles; Virginia shows an increase of nearly 500 miles; North Carolina, 450 miles; Louisiana, 140 miles; Georgia, 420 miles; Florida, 750 miles; Alabama, 350 miles; Mississippi, 730 miles; Louisiana, 690 miles; Tennessee, 300 miles; Kentucky, 350 miles; and West Virginia, 330 miles.

The increase of nearly 10,000 miles in the railroad mileage of the South between 1880 and 1885 represents about \$300,000,000 or over, expended in the building of new roads, and not including the enormous sums expended in the improvement of old roads. Southern railroads, in sympathy with all others, and with general business, have felt the depression induced by the tariff war, but the outlook is now very favorable for a heavy freight and passenger traffic during the coming fall and winter.

The cotton crop, the landings of which forms so large a part of all Southern business, will probably be much the largest ever produced. The yield of the cotton crop is also certain, under any former yield, while the production of fruits and vegetables has been unusually large. Added to this abundance of agricultural products, which will furnish an immense amount of freight to the railroads, will be the steady increase in the volume of passenger traffic between the South and the North. The outlook for business for the railroad is therefore very encouraging. There are also indications that capitalists are beginning to appreciate more fully than heretofore the value of the railroads as a means of investment of money in Southern railroads, and especially in the construction of roads designed to open up the interior of the South.

With the return of activity in trade and financial circles, and the gathering of the corn and cotton crops, it is quite probable that the railroads will experience an increase in railroad construction throughout the South. For whatever may be true of other sections, railroad building in the South is certainly on the increase. In many parts of the South there is a great lack of adequate transportation facilities, and until the railroads are built, the interior of the country will remain undeveloped.

D. A. Pangburn, Twice Laid out as Dead, Both Times Returned to Life.

Courier-Journal.

On last Wednesday Mr. D. A. Pangburn, living in Oregon township, about 10 miles from Clarksville, Tenn., was taken very ill of pneumonia. He grew worse, and on Thursday morning Dr. Anderson and Carr were called to attend to him. He died at 10 o'clock, and was pronounced dead, and laid out for the grave. About an hour afterward those in attendance were astonished to find that the deceased had opened his eyes and drank of water. The water was given him, and in a short time he breathed freely, although he still seemed in a dying struggle. He was taken to his room, and he lived for some time, but he never spoke after that time.

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